

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1802.

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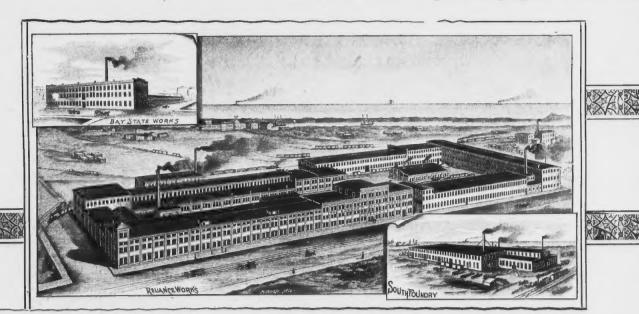
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SPARTA, ILL., December 2d, 1891.

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Our own men put this No. 4 Adjustable Scourer and Polisher in the place of our old one. It started off without a bit of trouble or expense. It is still running smoothly and doing splendid work. We can recommend it to anyone, and will do so with pleasure.

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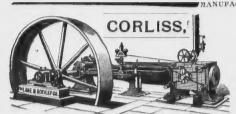
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SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1892.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE MODEL MILLS, NASH-VILLE, TENN.

WE present here with an illustration of McCann's Nashville Mill, he has named it the "Model Mills" but he calls it "a daisy". When Mc wants to build a Mill, he goes at it in an original manner, 1st he knows about what he wants, 2nd he knows where to find what he wants, 3rd he then goes there and stays right by until he gets what he is after. The consideration cuts but a little figure if it dont oversize his pile. On his first trip to Milwaukee to contract for the "Model Mills." when asked, "what he was doing up in this part of the country?" his reply was: "I came up to have a talk with Bill Grav. I want him to plan a mill for me, we made a bargain with the Allis Company to build us just good a mill as they know how to build. I've told them to spare nothing to make it as perfect as possible." And he says now he got what he bargained for. The plant consists of the main building 58x 82 feet, 5 stories high, an elevator at one end 40x116, bins 60 feet deep, capacity 150,000 bushels. A warehouse along the track 60x58 feet with two floors. At the end toward the elevator 20 feet of the mill is cut off by a fire wall and used for cleaning purposes. The engine and boiler rooms 50x58 and 18 feet high adjoining which is a large brick stack, The machinery in the mill consists of 35 Gray's double rolls complete with air night January 28th. Although machines into general use. We suction, 76 Gray's sieve scalp- for some months a sufferer well remember when his agent ers, flour dressers and centrif- no apprehension of a fatal end- first visited this city many ugal reels, 20 Reliance Purifiers with dust collectors, 5 flour packers with scales and all a slight attack of grippe left some days in looking over the other necessary machinery for him in such an enfeebled con- town, the mills and their maa first class mill. Allis & Co., dition that his recuperative chinery - before a word was completed the mill in 90 days powers were not equal to a re- mentioned about cleaners -we after the millrights took charge. storation to health and despite were induced to put in the first The mill was started up and the loving administration of his machine sold in Milwaukee, has continued to run night and family and the close attendance and never had cause to regret

day since, having not only ful- of his physician his hold upon it. Mr. Howes was a man of the start. McCann is happy in was born March 28th 1815 in the belief that he is now running the best mill ever built, and Mc knows because he has untiring industry and perservhad the experience of more erence, by these virtues he was

filled, but exceeded the guaran- life was loosened and he passed unimpeachable integrity and tee made by Allis & Co., from quietly to the other shore. He Franklin Co., Mass. Mr. Howes was a man of wonderful vitality,

than thirty years in milling enabled to build up as large if

THE MODEL MILLS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

and always tried to have the not the largest trade in special best and secured it when possible.

SIMEON HOWES.

ARDLY a month passes on to chronicle the death of lieved thoroughly in the absosome prominent pioneer connected by friendly ties to the milling industry of our country. The entire milling fraternity are sorrowed by the announcement of the death of fulness. When all this was ac-Simeon Howes, who passed complished he was prodigal in peacefully from life at mid- his expenditures to bring his ing were felt until about 3 years ago made our office weeks prior to his death when his headquarters and spent

milling machinery in the world, and so extended was this trade, that the Howe machines are known and appreciated in every country where wheat is grown that we are not called up- or ground into flour. He belute superiority of his grain cleaning machinery and no material was too good or too costly that added in any way to its improvement or its use-

reputation. No man higher in commercial circles, and although he had passed the limit of three score and ten, when last we saw him there was apparently many years of usefullness yet in store for him.

For 26 years he has been a resident of Silver Creek and promipently identified with its prosperity. His surviving family consists of 5 daughters all married but one, Mrs. Howes died about four years ago.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASS'N.

WE are pleased to publish the following extract from a business letter just received from A. C. Loring, late chairman of the executive committee of the Millers' National Association, it has the ring of pure metal.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16. 1891. The writer of this letter is just as much interested in the National Millers' Association as he ever was, and shall do all in his power to develop and increase its usefulness. great mistake of the association is the lack of knowledge as to the good work that is being done for them and how much they are protected against litigation and annoyances of all kinds. I am still a believer in a reasonable large surplus and, if possible, an active, energetic management, and think if we can we should elect at the next meeting of the National Millers' Association an active president who will devote his time, as well as that of the secretary to the organization. I do not know whether it is possible to convince the members of the Millers' National Association that such a thing is advisable and practicable. It has been the fault of our association that they have not been willing to devote a little more time and money, and while we have one of the best executive committees that it is possible to get, the members of the association have not backed them up in a way that would permit them to show what good would result from such a course.

> Yours truly, [signed] A. C. LORING.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory

Will contain: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P.O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth \$10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

2. A list of miscellaneous mills, such as Corn, Oatmeal, etc.

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trade to reach ANY other desired.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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Associations.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of this Association held their quarterly meeting at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the 5th inst; Present: A. R. James, Buffalo; President Wm. San-derson, Milwaukee; Chairmen, C. B. Cole, Chester, Illinois; Chas. J. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo. The following is condensed from the report sent out by the

the Secretary.

During the past year the Executive Committee has been called upon to take action for the protection of members in relation to four different patent claims, any one of which, but for the existence of this organization and the prompt attention given by it to such matters, would have resulted in serious trouble for millers generally. Suits are now pending in several important patent cases, some of which will undoubtedly furnish practical demonstration of the value of the membership in The Miller's National Association in the near future. The existence of the organization has a moral ployes be made indictable; effect in preventing the development of schemes for profit findings of the Commission from millers through invalid patent claims, which is of far

The Association has accom-lished many benefits during proceedings: Third: To authorize and emplished many benefits during the past year indirectly. By its action with other commercial organizations, in the National competent and permanent Transportation Association, counsel to represent them in there is no question as to the any litigation they find necesadvantages that will result for sary in the enforcement of the every member who is a shipper. Inter-State Commerce Act, and At its recent annual meeting, their decisions and orders under The National Board of Trade it. endorsed the action of the National Transportation Association by the adoption of resolu-

by Congress of the Inter-State Commerce Act, so as to establish a uniform freight classification and bill of lading, which shall fix the carriers, liability as provided by common and statutory

The Inter-State Commerce Commission in its last report to Congress recommended such legislation. In order that this Commission may properly per-form the work expected of it, and that when a decision has been rendered and the carriers fail to comply with it, instead of the necessity of appealing to the courts to enforce such decision and submitting the question to an entirely new trial, which may (and frequently does) reverse the same, it is believed that this state of affairs should be remedied and that the decisions of the Commission should be given the same value that is possessed by findings of fact of a Master of Chancery in the Federal Courts. To this end the National Board of Trade adopted the following:

Resolved. That we recommend to Congress to so amend Inter-State Commerce

First: That corporations as well as their agents and em-

Second: That the reports and shall have the force and effect of the reports of Masters in greater value and importance Chancery in Federal Courts, in than many members realize.

> power the Inter-State Commerce Commission to employ

tion favoring the amendment in this subject, to the extent of the Auditorium Hotel.

securing action on the part of zations in support of these resolutions, which should be the subject of communicated to Senator Cullum of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, and, at the same time bring such personal July 1891. Its first month's influence as may be possible to bear upon their Congressmen to assist in securing the desired legislation.

The organization of the Miller's Tracing Bureau, referred to later in this circular, which has been entirely self-supporting, without a dollar from the treasury of the National Assciation, has proven directly beneficial to members who are exporters and who have availed themselves of its services, and indirectly a benefit to every manufacturer of flour in the country. That the Association has not done more, its members are accountable for. Its usefulness may be 'increased to any extent that millers may desire and will support. Association has always attended to the business that has been placed in its hands, and if the opportunity is afforded by its members their benefits may be multiplied.

In view of the false and malicious statements that have lately been published regarding the Association, misrepresenting its present condition and intended to persuade members to withdraw, though perhaps such attacks are not worthy of notice, it may be as well to inform you that the Executive Committee believes the Association was never in better or more prosperous condition than at present. There has been a creditable gain in new members during the past year and no perceptible dropping off of old The treasury had, at the ones. first of the year, a credit balance of about \$3,500, and the payment of dues of January 15th will raise that amount to about \$10,000.

The Executive Committee requests that all members who may be threatened or approached for settlement by representatives of Lee shall at once notify the Association of the circumstances.

It was resolved by the Committee to call the next (Sixteenth) Annual Convention of The Millers' National Association to be held at Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2nd, 1892. A programme of interesting features will be arranged and pubrates, and it is hoped that there millers from all parts of the stir well, and add to the wax. country. The Convention will Lastly add the color, previously probably be held either at the rubbed smooth with a little of

After completing the business their local commercial organi- of the National Association, the Executive Committee took up

THE MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

The Bureau was organized accounts were not closed until August 31st, therefore the end of January, 1892, would constitute its first six months' existence. The semi-annual statement proved very gratifying to the committee. During that time 882,823 sacks of export flour had been traced for members; the average number per month showing a gradual increase, and at present amounting to about 250,000. A number of commendatory letters received from members were read, and several stated that a marked improvement in transportation service was noticeable, which was attributed ble to the efforts of the Bureau The financial exhibit was as encouraging as was the amount of patronage received. At the start but \$344.50 of the guarantee fund had been collected. This amount has been replaced in the treasury, and will undoubtedly be refunded and the guarantee fund cancelled, when the annual meeting occurs on June 2d.

The total receipts of the Bureau during the six months amounted to \$1,393.02, and the total expenses \$1,115.23, leaving a cash balance of \$277.79 in the treasury, as net earnings. While a small surplus may accumulate during the season when lake navigation is closed, as no tracing at the lake ports is then required, it will be consumed during the time that the lake carriers are employed.

The Tracing Bureau has at present active members in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, and the service furnished from all sections seems to prove equally satisfactory and profitable to the members.

Respectfully, FRANK BARRY, Secretary.

A WATERPROOF blacking which will give a fine polish without rubbing, and will not injure the leather: 18 parts beeswax, 6 parts spermaceti, 66 parts oil of terpentine, 5 parts asphalt varnish, 1 part pow-dered borax, 5 parts Frankford black, 2 parts Prussian blue, 1 part nitro-benzol. Melt the wax, add the powdered borax, lished later, with the formal and stir until a kind of jelly has call. Application has been been formed. In another pan made for special transportation melt the spermaceti, add the asphalt varnish, previously will be a large attendance of mixed with the oil of turpentine, The Convention will Lastly add the color, previously Board of Trade Building or in the mass. The nitro-benzol gives fragrance.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

Time of Holding of Miller's National Convention fixed—The Great Niagara Tunnel- A Day's Outing at Jewett Stock Farm-Board of Trade Election - Snow Delaying Railroad Ship-ments-Grain Inspector Appointed -Wheat Stocks Duty on Canada Bar-ley-Working for a Reduction-The Washburn Option Bill not desired.

A. R. JAMES, president, and George Urban, Jr., member of the executive committee of the Millers' National Association attended the meeting of the executive committee in Chicago on the 5th inst., arriving home about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. No time was lost in jumping into their business harness, as both had lost more time than they could well afford just now. The only action of importance was fixing the day and place for the next meeting of Miller's National Convention. Chicago was chosen, June 1st and 2d, and headquarters at the Auditorium.

Mayor Somers, health commissioner Wingate and city engineer Benzenberg, of Milwaukee, were in Buffalo, February 6th, inspecting our way of disposing of garbage. The business men of this city were more than favorably impressed with the mayor. His appearance is decidedly striking and the town to tell the truth, was just "stuck" on the mayor of Milwaukee. He looks all busi-

The great Niagara Falls tunnel is being constructed as fast as was expected of the contrac-There is now a tunnel tors. under the village from the lower river, running back 6,700 feet and test of shafts 1 and 2 has shown everything all right. thing about this

Niagara Falls tunnel Buffalo does not like is the new move made by the company to obtain an 18 foot channel in the Niagara river from Buffalo to Port This Port Day is within the limits of Niagara Falls and if the movement is successful it will seriously interfere with Buffalo's grain trade. A committee has been appointed to appear before the Rivers and Harbors committee in Washington at an early day, to urge the deepening of the channel at Port Day; once let this be accomplished and the deepening of the Niagara River will be an easy matter. Still there is nothing to prevent the millers at the Falls from stringing half a dozen or more canal boats behind a tug and towing them to Port Day even now. The expense would not be as much as that charged by Railroads from appointed after some little hesour elevators.

allowed. The fight will be a ing in his resignation. hard one with every port on Daly is considered the best the great lakes against it on the claim that such channel will further lower the water in Uncle Sam blew the lakes. out a large amount of rock at the entrance to the river about a year ago and then suddenly quit the job, without completing anything. It is said the engineers saw that the work was dangerous to the lakes.

Mr. F. J. Henry, who left Buffalo for New York on a business trip and was taken ill there, is in Richmond, Virginia, where it is hoped his health

will be improved.

An invitation to visit the great stock farm of Henry Jew-ett & Co., about 18 miles from Buffalo, was extended to a few members of the Exchange. Quite a crowd of the trotters went, among them being War-field, O'Brien, Rasseel, Ratcliffe, Sr., Pratt, and several of the older heads. All declared they never enjoyed themselves as well in their lives. There was nothing to keep out the cold except good cheer with which everybody had provided himself to an unlimited extent. The gentlemen were the better for this day's outing and went at the hard task of inventing new jokes with renewed vigor during the whole of the following week.

Of all the surprises in the election on 'Change, the small vote of Wm. C. Newman over Horace J. Harvey was the most mysterious. At the last moment Mr. James was persuaded in fact forced to withdraw, both by his business interest and also by his convictions, that there should be an opposition in the ticket for president. Mr. Harvey was prevailed upon to fill the vacancy and naturally anyone would suppose (after it was rumored several times that Harvey had also with-drawn), that Mr. Newmann could poll two-thirds of the vote main for the next 60 days. at least. But when A. R. James withdrew, Wm. C. Newman lost all interest in the election, and this explains the gain for annual crocodile hunt. Harvey. "Clint" wanted a "go" with James and the disgust he a razor. A contest between pense. James and Newman would have made things hot. James with his ambitious, energetic, yankee go-aheadness, and Mr. Newman's conservatism. What a clashing! yet Mr. Newman makes an excellent viceself open to conviction when good enough alone.

Secretary Thurstone was reitation, but Mr. Daly, his assist- the lowest price in ten years. offices in this city.

No; this channel cannot be ant, was dropped after send-Mr. railroad man the exchange ever had, in position he occupied.

Shipments by rail have been made under great difficulties, owing to the heavy fall of snow and a scarcity of cars. Wheat which should have been New York a month ago is still here, but as the hurry is over the elevators are not being pushed to send it forward.

The best showing for the exchange at the recent annual meeting was made by chief inspector Conway W. Ball. This department earned \$3,000 more than last year. Mr. Ball also made so timely and business like suggestions to the board, which, if acted upon, will double the receipts of car grain at this point in two years. The roads should build or secure elevators, and arrange for the handling of car stuff, giving the receiver privilege of storing for five days, at just what such It must be work would cost. done some day.

Mr. Ball was reappointed chief inspector of grain, by the full vote of the flour and grain

committee.

Minneapolis wheat is arriving here in sufficient quantities to supply the light country de-mand for spring wheat. The mand for spring wheat. The quality is excellent and as the seller is willing to take half a cent under Duluth, 1 Northern for Minneapolis of the same grade, there is no trouble in finding buyers. Sales to arrive in lots of 20,000 bushels, have also been made and it looks as if there would be more, wheat in store here at the opening of navigation, than we really need.

The amount in store and afloat in the harbor is nearly 3,000,000 bushels of Duluth wheat against 1,200,000 last year. It is likely there will be more than enough to go around.

Mr. Charles H. Gibson is in California, where he will re-

Mr. Junius S. Smith, weighmaster of the Merchants Exchange, is in Florida on his At the opening of navigation he will go on a still hunt for the outexpressed when his opponent side weighmen, who have been declared he was not in the field, cutting into his business, withwould have turned the edge of out going to any trouble or ex-

Flour is dull. To use an expression of a prominent miller, "it is devilish dull." A steady shrinking in values for patents with no proportionate decline in wheat was too much for the trade. Millers with few exceppresident. He has shown him- tions are looking for higher prices, and of course, hoping for proper arguments were used, it, as they claim more money there is no doubt he will let can be made on high than on can be made on high than on low prices. But as I have been preaching ever since wheat was up to 110, that we will see not heard of in the brokers

The crop of wheat in this country has been greatly underestimated and not until the spring movement begins to accumulate will these predictions come true. The flat traders in Chicago have been scalping the market down and will continue to do so. The usual scares of "frozen winter wheat, bugs," etc., may cause reactions, but never will they reach the expected famine prices \$1.25 or \$1.50.

City card retail prices of flour are \$6.00 for patent spring and \$5.50 for winter, but of course, one can do better, except in the case of "T. & C.," "Urban's Best," Harvey & Henry's "King," and a few others.

Wholesale prices in car lots are best putent spring \$5.00, do. winter \$4.75, other grades in proportion. Rye flour held its own under strong competition from outside millers. and \$4.75 @\$4.95 is the lowest price now, even with a drop of 12 to 15 cents in the price of rye.

Mr. H. C. Zimmerman, formerly a leading light in the management of the exchange, but now in New York, was in the city a day or two last week.

For the first time in two years Buffalo is actually frozen in solid, and ice is being cut from 18 to 20 inches in thickness. An early opening of navigation on this lake is therefore not anticipated.

The Buffalo damaged grain crowd was in at the sale of the Pinto salvage in New York. do not think, however, that much money has been made lately by the "big four" or outsiders in either damaged grain or flour. In fact it is rumored that a Buffalo firm was severely bitten on the last deal. Too much competition has grown up in late years, to make this business profitable.

Buffalo maltsters are making another effort to have the duty on barley reduced to something like a working basis with Canada. They have started in to make it 10 cents per bushel instead of 30 cents, but are perfectly willing to pay 15c, old rate. Its a matter of life or death with us here. Think of a capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels, only half of which is in operation to-day with the other half trembling on the verge of shutting up shop. The depreciation of malting house property, since the McKinley bill went into operation, has been something deplorable.

The danger of starting a fire under a frozen boiler is never fully understood by the average fireman, until the explosion occurs. Fredrick Robinsion occurs. son was terribly scalded in his father's mill, at Wayland, a week ago.

The Washburn option bill is

thinks such a sweeping measure can pass. If it does, why they will have to shut up the shop, that's all. The bill goes too far, which is the fault of all other legislation intended to benefit the farmer.

The old state elevator scheme has been again introduced in the legislature for the building of four floaters in New York and several in Buffalo. Capt. DePuy is at the head of it as usual. There is no doubt something should be done to aid the canals, but this is not the thing. With a good association at this end of the route and an agent together with the floaters now be obtained at a fair price, a of the crop year. men to get their grain trans-ferred and help themselves. The state is tired of listening band together and save their property, even when the services and advice of the most experienced boat owners are given to them gratis.

BUFFALO.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Wheat Outlook-Our Surplus will all be wanted-The Option Bill again Flour Market-Rye Flour Trust.

HE bulls and bears had their little innings in the grain markets the past month. But neither have made nor lost much, as one was too afraid and the other did not dare to standlong or short of any thing, long enough to lose or make more than a scalping profit. Indeed, we have only had a scalping market, with the advantages on the side of the shorts, had they sold when wheat was up and bought when it was down. But they have reversed this operation and hence thin, lean pocket books. The chief sellers of wheat below the old dollar mark, were the buyers last fall at or about \$1.20 for May.

There has been little to change the situation of the world's markets during the intervening period. But there has been a radical change in speculative opinion, based upon the cessation of the enormous and continuous export demand of the four fall months of the crop year. This was to have expected, after four months of purchases on such and May shipment (at a disa fine and extended scale, as to embrace every export market in the world, that had any surplus breadstuffs of any kind to sell for any delivery, from spot to four months ahead at any price. such buying could continue must have been wofully ignorate the situation of our markets to discharge and store such immense imports of grain as have tional reports of a week ago and store such immense imports of grain as have tional reports of a week ago and store such immense imports of grain as have tional reports of a week ago and store such immense imports of grain as have tional reports of a week ago and store such immense imports of grain as have the situation of our markets to discharge and store such immense imports of grain as have the situation of our markets and such as they will not buy the farmer's formed, reducing price from crops until they have declined to such a low price as to make the situation of our markets and such as the situation of our markets are such immense. The situation of our markets are such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and store such immenses and store such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and store such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and store such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and store such immenses and store such immenses are such immenses and such immenses are such immenses are such immenses and such immenses

advance of consumptive wants damaged by frost. for the last three months.

buried under food supplies in this bill as it was a dozen years anticipation of a famine, at a or more ago, against the intro-time when her own crops were duction of option trading in seeking market faster than grain, when exporters and reusual, in order to secure the ceivers alike, protested that it high spot prices which were current till into December, when the premium on future to Congress that its abolition deliveries first disappeared un- will ruin their business. There der accumulations of the im- is a conservative element, howmense new crop movement. ever, especially in the flour Europe bit off more than she trade, as shown by the intercould chew and digest, and she views of our millers, sent you in Chicago to contract freight, has been waiting for her diges- in last month's letter, which is tive apparatus to overtake her in favor of the Washburne Bill. outside of the association, or to own supplies for the first half But the grain trade here and at start can be made by the canal this, dullness in the foreign organized a raid on the markets, markets, financial affairs on the when the prospects for the other side, have been more un-settled since the beginning of House were reported good, and to this annual cry of the shift the New Year, and bankers at the same time sent a comless canal men, who will not have refused to advance money mittee to Washington to show former loans as fast as possible would "ruin them," grain trade. The same has been true of cotton, in which

> It is therefore clear, why the speculative, as well as export support, of Europe has been withdrawn from our markets. But it does not prove that her wants on this crop will be less than estimated last fall, nor that she has anticipated them kets, but higher prices for grain, for the whole crop year.

> While therefore there does not appear to be anything but when exporters and millers are possible crop scares or damage out of it, and that their sales in the near future, to bull prices of "wind" for future delivery, possible crop scares or damage of breadstuffs on, it is still believed that all our surplus will grain (which is controlled by be wanted by Europe before consumptive demand) any more another crop, and at prices than if it was another article. higher than the present, if not They also claim that the then on the first half of the crop.

Indeed, there has been an improving export demand since this month come in, from the U. K. and some from the continent, and it would no doubt be greater, were it not for the Bear tendency to speculation here, which frightens export buyers off. This was illustrated last week when one market advanced, because it had been oversold, and export demand increased, on the recovery above \$1.00, both for prompt count of 1c on the latter month) until our Bears jumped on the market and broke it, for the "moral effect" it would have on the farmers who are backing Washburn Anti-Option the If any one expected Bill in Congress, on the belief that it would enhance the pri-ces of their products. This has

The sentiment of the produce Europe has simply been exchange is as generally against To add to the West, are believed to have to speculators to buy and carry Mr. Hatch's Committee. which more grain, while calling in had the bill in charge, why it without making trouble in the other hand, when an indefinite The same has postponement of its consideration was announced by Mr. \$50,000,000 of banking capital Hatch, as a result of the prohas been tied up in Liverpool alone.

It is therefore clear, why the little therefore the transfer of the tran "moral effect on the farmer."

> In connection with several leading export houses and receivers of flour and grain it is urged by some that speculation makes not only steadier maras the short seller is constantly a support to cover his sales do not effect the price of spot average price of winter wheat is higher in New York than in other winter wheat markets, because of speculation, and the same is here of Chicago and other spring markets. This view, however, is not general and is regarded as rather sophistical than true, since short selling must precede short buying and necessarily depress prices unnaturally, and therefore unnecessarily, while the support from the short interest comes only at a lower and unnatural level, except when the Bulls are strong enough to take all their short sales as well as the stock on the market and force them to cover without a profit or at a loss.

Others claim that the risks of elevator men and shippers in the West would be increased by an anti-option, law so that they will not buy the farmer's

been accumulating in every that the growing crops of that there are no buyers in the Western European market, in France and Russia had been market for actual consumption, which was abundantly disproven last fall when exporters could not get the farmer's crops delivered as fast as wanted for shipment. This of course, is an exceptional year; yet there is no year that home consumption does not take the bulk of our crops, except of cotton, and the farmer can hold his crops or the bulk of them back until consumption overtakes supplies if the price is temporarily unduly depressed, by the refusal of the elevator men or Western shippers to buy, even should they combine to hold off, which they will never do for any length of time, as they can no more afford to be idle than the farmers can to hold their crops back, generally speaking.

There has been no flour market here for the past month, except for two or three days last week, when Europe began to come in again for the first time in the New Year, on the advance in wheat, and when the home trade started buying choice spring patents at \$5.00, fancy breads at \$5.10, winter do., at \$4.75@5.00 and winter straights at \$4.60@\$4.75 in 1,000 bbls, lines, for the first time But when since December. wheat fell back, both exporters and jobbers fell out again and the little improvement of 5@ 10c was lost. Outside of this there has been no movement in flour for the month except in city mills which have been fairly active at \$4.90 for the West Indies.

City mills have generally been running, except Hecker whose mill broke down this week and stopped a few days for repairs. It is claimed by them that the reciprocity treaty with the Spanish West Indies will call for 800,000 bbls. more flour from this country annually than before, as the price is now \$6.00 per bbl. there against \$12.00 formerly, when Spain supplied the greater part, which we will now furnish.

Others say these figures are guess work and we cannot tell till the end of the first year under the treaty. But the demand for South America has not been perceptibly increased by our treaties with these countries and the new treaty with the British West Indies is not expected to do us much we supplied the degood as mand before.

Mill feed has been dull and dragging at 80@85c, since corn meal became cheaper.

"The Rye Flour Millers alleged Combination" has succeeded in getting the price down \$1.00 per bbl, since it was

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Outlook for Wheat Prices-Profits of English Mills—Is English Agri-oulture Reviving?— Diversity of Opinion—The National Association of British and Irish Millers—Fiour-

THE surfeit of wheat supplies has oppressed the English market for the last two months and the price of wheat has been gradually falling since the end of November, until the advance during the present cereal year of 5s per quarter has practically been lost. However, there are signs, thanks to the dropping off during the past two weeks of wheat imports, of the demand overtaking the supply, which will mean a slight boom next month but only to drop again in March or April. This will enable some of the unfortunate holders to unload. The wheat sown in England the latter end of November and beginning of December is coming up and looks very healthy. Farmers looks very healthy. believe in a material advance in prices and are now very busy making good the deficiency in the wheat acreage due to the prolonged frost.

The British Millers at this moment are not having it all their own way, the market being against them, but some idea of what a good time they have had, can be gathered from the following two reports of two Co-operative flour mills.

In the first case, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Rock dale Co-operative Corn Mill Society, the balance sheet showed a business for the quarter ending December 12th, 1891, of £84,133 and a net profit of £2,820 1s7d, out of which it was decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on capital, and a bonus of 3d in the pound on purchases. the second case, that of the Halifax Flour Society, the balance sheet for the half year ending December 31st last, showed the value of goods sold amounted to £150,259 or £34,164 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of 28.88 per cent. The profit on the half-year's business, after providing for interest on capital and reserve fund, depreciation, and for expenses of management, amounts, with £400 brought forward, to £9,805, and will admit of a dividend of 1s4d in the pound on all members' purchases, and leave £113 for reserve fund. The net profit for the year was £17,870, showing an increase compared with 1890 of £5,567, or 451/4 per cent. The average dividend for the year was 1s4d, against 1s1d in

In the Agricultural Gazette

tion namely, "Is English Agri- of war." four very interesting replies.
T. E. S. in his reply states that wages in connection with all leading Milling Engineers of cultural produce have not, so and will spend money freely to that, although there is a more make it a success. Mr. J. H. remunerative return to the Chatterton is appointed the laborer, there is a less remunerative return to the farmer for the capital employed. This correspondent, T. E. S., further This mill fire is cut from the Standadds, that ever since the beginning of last December, there has been a steady and continuous fall in wheat until a great about by the failure of the harvest has been marketed.

reply to the question asked by no doubt a French farmer, says he comes to the conclusion, were in flames. culture there is no revival, in to deal with the mischief. fact they are all going into poverty one after another. Ceres, another correspondent, on the other hand replies to the question in the states that although prosperity is not returning to farmers with leaps and bounds, the most desponding must admit, that prospects are brightening. The question, however, to my the supply and demand for farm lands is taken into account. We know that the rent asked demand, the rents asked are cant, but maintained, which the scene. Agriculture.

The National Association of but they now have it is said visited the United States some few months ago, will read a the floors beneath caused much paper "On the Conditioning of injury to the contents of the Wheat." This meeting will, it property. is expected, be a lively affair,

secretary of the Exhibition. The following account of a

ard of this city, which is written

in its most dramatic style:-The vast block of premises facing the Thames on the Albert Embankment, close to Vauxproportion of the rise brought hall Bridge, and known as Mumford's Flour Mills, caught French and Russian harvests, fire shortly before eight o'clock has been lost before probably last night, and for a time great one-half of the produce from last anxiety was felt lest the enormanxiety was felt lest the enormous structure should become ber sold since November 1888 totally involved. The plant now is 770 machines. The A correspondent who signs totally involved. The plant himself "South of England," in comprises one of the largest The plant mills in the Metropolis. It covers an enormous area of most decidedly, No! and he ground, is of very lofty confurther states that if the whole struction, and is literally of the country could speak out, crammed with hundreds of the year 1891 has not produced thousands of bushels of grain. six month's rent. Mr. W. Smith Work was in progress when says that three replies are the alarm of "Fire!" rang needed, one each for the land- through the establishment, and lord, farmer and laborer, and it was soon found that the after giving a detailed reply "smutter" room on the fifth under each of the three heads, floor and the air-shaft to the roof that taking landlord, farmer mendable promptitude, the emand laborer, to represent agri- ployes set to work to attempt was obvious, however, that the outbreak had obtained a strong hold of the north-east corner of the premises, and an immense affirmative and body of flame was bursting out of the air shaft. When the news was rapidly circulated and reported to Superintendent Philcox, at Kensington, and to Captain Simonds, engines and men were rapidly turned out, mind, is easily answered when and the Albert Embankment speedily became the scene of a procession of steamers, at a galloping pace, to the fire. The for farm land has year by year Salvage Corps authorities sent been getting less and less until all available aid, and three of now, on account of an increased the river floats were sent from their moorings to the fire, and not lowered to suit the appli- twelve steamers were soon at The hose was shows a little improvement in rapidly run up the staircases, and deliveries from steamer, standpipe, and hydrant were got British and Irish Millers did to work with such rapidity that not hold their general meeting at last the mischief was beaten as they intended last December, out. The damage, however, was very great, for the "smut fixed it February 17 next when ter" room was nearly burned Mr. Thomas Parkinson, who out, and the great quantity of the floors beneath caused much

The cutting was given to me published in this city, a French as the two sections, composed in Liverpool yesterday by a correspondent asks whether English Agriculture is reviving as he had been informed that the value of good land in En-

gland had begun to rise and that Exhibition which is announced at the outside. The roof of the shrewd capitalists were making to be held at the Agricultural smut room (which had a fire investments in it. To this ques- Hall will meet in a great "tug proof floor) being the only part As to numbers the damaged by fire and the re-

destroyed the St. Saviour's flour agricultural work have undoubtedly risen, but on the other hand, the prices of agrithey will help this Exhibition January 13. The mill, two warehouses and wheat cleaning house being completely wrecked and in this case, the damage has been estimated between £60,000 and £70,000. The mill could turn out about 45 sacks of 280 lbs. of flour per hour and it was occupied by Mr. Seth Taylor who has another large flour mill at Water-

loo Bridge, London. The Victoria Purifier which is manufactured by Messrs. Higgenbottom & Co., of Liverpool, has had a good sale number of millers who have taken these purifiers is 189. So according to this there remains a larger business to be done in purifiers when a perfect one is placed on the market. X.Y.Z.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1892.

SIMPLE YET PROFITABLE IN-VENTIONS. - The history and growth of inventions are subjects in which all are interested. The difficulties and rebuffs which inventors have had to undergo in the perfecting of their ideas, their perseverance and ultimate success, form most interesting reading. sums of money are brought in by apparently simple inventions requiring no great mechanical knowledge. counts of these read more like the wildest fiction than simple fact, and are sufficient to make the least covetous among us yellow with jealousy. stylographic pen brought in \$200,000 a year; the india rubber tips to pencils \$100,000; metal plates for protecting the soles and heels of boots brought in \$1,250,000 in all; the roller skate \$1,000,000. A clergyman realized \$2000 a week by the invention of a toy; another toy, the return ball (a wooden ball with a piece of elastic attached) brought in an annual income of \$50,000; the "Dancing Jim Crow" \$75,000 a year. The inventor of a copper cap for children's boots was able to leave his heir \$2,000,000; whilst Singer of sewing machine fame, left at his death nearly \$15,000,-000. There are, however, other water which poured through to and wonderful things which people have thought it worth while to patent, strong in the hope of making a big fortune in the near future, only to find in so many cases that their in-

Insurance.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL IN-SURANCE CO.

THE annual meeting was held at the Company's office on the 20th as provided in the By-Laws. The showing of the Company is that of a first-class financial corporation. The aim seeming to be, how can we reach the largest accumulation of assets and keep our policy holders from kicking over the traces. We were told by one of the officers lately, and have heard the same thing from Col. Barnum, "that the proportion of assets to the amount at risk is no greater tinue until there is rendered in the service of watchmen or now than at any former time in the history of the Company." We need not look beyond the last 12 months to disprove the statement. We find the assets December 31st, 1891, and December 31st, 1890, to be as fol-

	1891.	1880.	Increase for the year.
Bonds and Stocks. Loans on Bonds, Negotia- tions and Stocks. Cash. Interest not included. Premiums in course of Collection	345,046.42 78,500.00 31,594.70 5,307.02	286,715.00 32,500.00 35,486.89 2,351.39	
TOTAL,	468,110.34	379,053.28	84,057.06
L	LIABILITIES.		
Guaranteed Deposits Uncarned Premiums or Insurance Reserve Losses Unadjusted Other Liabilities	51,570.45	44,007.16 62,739.16 5,382.14	
TOTAL,	115,417.73	112,068.46	8,386.26
Deposit Notes subject to Assesment Net.	1,311,302.02	1,287,136.16	74,157.46

The above statement shows plainly the channel in which the company is drifting. increase in one year of \$84,057.06 in cash assets, to be perhaps swept into that capacious maw, known and provided for in that ingenious by-law known as Article XII, from whence not one dollar can be returned to a policy holder under any cir-cumstances. Why is not this \$1,900,000. The "Famous" fire on sum returned to policy holders? Broadway last month was the it is not needed for a reserve hardest to bear. It was due because the required reserve December 31st, 1891, was nearly \$1000 less than December 31st, inside watchman. The great 1890, it is not required to meet Richardson-Drug-Store fire two liabilities, because the liabilities for 1891 are only \$3,348.27 greater than last year. If any good reason can be given for this increasing surplus we would like an extra hazard. There is a to have it as we have a large number of letters on our desk that no allowance on rate that are asking just such conundrums of us in regard to the company. The increase in in notes and guarantee deposits show a pleasing increase in new business. We believe in a sur- what is he worth on an mill, Deep Creek Falls, Wash- any natural stone.

mutuals to which Mr. Barnum and old man. To-night he will refers in his report, been forti- sleep. To-morrow he will have unreasonable surplus, in addi- able to save his own life. ticularly, when such 'surplus mated. can be carried beyond the reach of its owner by a pernicious by-law like Article XII. every appointment should go We are pleased to note the ad-dition of another mill owner shrewd inspector should be policy holder to the Board of employed to keep an eye on the Directors at the last election, habits of these men. Let the reform in this line conunto Cæsar that which belongs the insurance companies must to Cæsar.

mutual fire of Chicago, filed a extinguished by the watchman. bill in the circuit court in that The underwriters have no proof city last week to hold the direcresponsible \$65,000, charging gross mismanagement and misappropriation of the company's funds. Weekly Underwriter, Hartford, Conn.

construction. teriors of buildings, even more than in their walls, that se-curity from fire is needed. If curity from fire is needed. paper which has been so treated are as heavy as ever. that it will not ignite can be substituted for more combustible materials in the floors, finish and furniture of houses, the peril of fire will have been ance Review. immensely reduced. And as the capabilities of paper have only begun to reveal themselves, the prediction that it will be thus employed does not seem unreasonable.-Fire and Water.

THE FATAL WATCHMAN.-St. Broadway last month was the either to the active carelessness or of the passive negligence of an inside watchman. The great years ago was due to the same cause. Some of the undercause. writers here have come to regard the inside watchman as decided feeling in the board should be made for the inside watchman.

There are, no doubt, cases where the inside watchman is

plus for a mutual company, a average? Is he a safeguard or ington, burned Jan.2d; loss \$12,-good round one. Had the 32 a danger? Usually he is a cheap 000. fied with such a surplus the a bottle. Next night he will let majority of them would have in a friend or two-for a smoke been doing business to-day, and for story-telling. Sometime but that does not warrant any he will find a fire under such mutual company piling up an headway that he will barely be tion to its premium notes, par- drug-store watchman was cre-

If an allowance on rate for

There must either be a reform be excused from paying for them. Scarcely ever is it heard THE receiver for the defunct that an incipient fire has been ld the direc-for about gross mis-that he is valuable upon an average. They have the plain theory that he ought to be valuable, but this is about all.

The fatal watchman is an illustration of how what ought to be is not. He stands for a good theory gone wrong. Fire PAPER FLOORS.—Possibly the insurance has hard lines with wide adaptability of paper may its "good" theories. The watchlead to a solution of the problem mantheory is like the long-term of rendering dwellings and idea that old flues are less likely business structures fireproof, to be loose than new ones are, The prospect is held out that and that the longer a house paper will supersede wood as a seasons the safer it is from fire. material for floors, and that it Also, the "good" theory that will be made indestructible by because last year's losses were fire or nearly so, realizing at heavy this year's will be light, least the ideal of slow-burning and that, therefore, this year's It is in the in-lings, even more walls, that se-traction, this year's losses. The theory is amiable as well as philanthropic, but the losses

Several good theories will have to be abandoned, and it seems as though the watchman theory is one of them.-Insur-

FIRES.

GRAIN Elevator, Cincinnati, O.; loss \$25,000.

ELEVATOR, Millersville, Ill., burned; loss \$40,000.

HENNING's flour mill, Goderich, Ont., burned; loss \$6,000.

THE Decatur roller mill, Decatur, Tex., burned; loss \$10,000.

COLUMBIA, (Mo.,) Milling Co.'s mill burned Jan. 21st; loss \$75,-

THE Bowersly Mill, near Rockford, Ont., owned by Thomas Thoms, burned.

ALLIANCE MILL, Greenville, Tex., burned Jan. 20th; loss \$25,-000; ins. \$15,000.

W. E. MERKLY & Son's mill, Lebanon, Ky., burned Jan. 28th; loss 15,000; partly insured.

THE Trumpet Flour Mills, Covington, Ky., burned Feb. 5th; loss \$50,000; ins. \$18,000.

TWEED, Ontario, flour mill, saw mill and grain elevator, burned Jan. 25th; loss \$62,000,

CHAMPION ROLLER MILL CO.'s mill at Champion, Neb., burned Jan.18th; loss \$25,000; ins.\$5,000.

BATTERMAN, OST & Co.'s grist, planing and flour mill at Palatine, III., burned Jan.; loss \$16,-

RAPIDAN MILLING Co.'s flour and oil mill burned at Rapidan, Minn., Jan. 10th; loss \$50,000; ins. \$26,000.

THE Flouring mill near Pinegrove, near Pottsville, Pa., owned by Major Filbert, was burned Jan. 28th. The mill was about 60 years old; but had recently been changed to the roller process; loss \$6,000.

THE flour mill at Wonewoc, Wis., was burned the 15th Feb.; loss \$16,000; ins. \$10,000; Wis. Millers' \$3,000; Concordia, Mil-waukee, \$1,500; The mill was formerly owned and operated by George Cooper, one of the best known millers in Wiscon-

TOTAL FIRE LOSS in the United States and Canada for the month of January foots up a grand total of \$12,500,000.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of January, 1892, is especially reported for the U. S. Miller, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107, Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25c.

No. 466,730-Benton H. Vellines, Norfolk, Va,, Centrifugal Separator for Nuts, Grain, etc.

No. 466,571—Alexander Miller, New York, N. Y., Elevating Apparatus. No. 466,526—Chas. A. Kelley, Ripon, Cal., Grain Agitator for Separator

No. 466,962—Andrew Hunter, Chicago, Iil., Middlings Purifier. No. 467,380-Ninan M. Newkirk, Chat-

ham, Canada, Fanning Mill. No. 367,247—George A. Engle, Baxter, assignor of one third to Andrew Engle, Des Moines, Iowa, Mill for Cutting Grain and Making Flour.

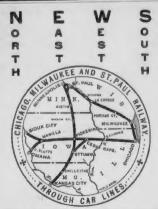
No. 467,198 — Charles R. Redel, Rochester, Minn., Grain Separator and Cleaner.

No. 467,278—William Deering, Louis-ville, Ky.,Feed Regulator for Mills. No. 467,325—George W. Waters, Kan-sas, Ill., Wheat Scourer and

No. 467,712—James B. Alfree, Indian-apolis, Ind., Belt Tightener.

No. 407,713—James B. Alfree, Indian-apolis, Ind., Roller Grinding Mill. No. 407,887.—Boston S. Constant, Lo-gansport, Ind., Feed Mechanism for Elevators.

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Editorial.

INFORMATION WANTED-If Samuel Long, Miller, will send his address to the Office, U. S. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis., he will hear something to his advantage.

THE MILLERS' TRACING BURBAU.

"Millers National Association" which shows it to be practically shipmints, and worth many times the cost.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS. NOTWITHSTANDING the many scurrilous and malicious attacks made upon commerce allowed to settle taken up by the cylinder, the "Millers National Associagestion that it was "unworthy of support" and advising millers against payment of their annual dues, the millers of Minneapolis turned unpaid, was that of the hundred dollars in currency P. Allis Co., testified that the ants, which was very emphatic

for relief of the starving Rus- equal to the occasion will sesians.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

MESS. Kennett, Hopkins & Co. of Chicago will make application to the listing committee of the New York stock exchange, to have gold bullion listed.-Mr. Kennett in an interview is reported to have said: cockle separator, charging C.A. refuse the application. Wall Minn., with damages by reason Leaman, No. 73,803, dated Jany. street will probably pooh-pooh of such infringement to the 29th, 1868. F. W. Mase, No. at it as it did the first effort to list amount of \$1600. This case 92,073, dated Jany. 29th, 1869. silver. But I am firmly con- was tried about two years since vinced that gold bullion will be and a verdict rendered for the a speculative commodity on the plaintiff. The defendents havstock exchange before the year ing found other evidence, such is out and that there will be a as foreign patents and publicapremium bid for it. If the tions of such value in their Bland silver bill, which has bearing upon the case that the been favorably reported to the court granted a new trial. house by the committee, is passed, gold will be at 130." It's patent under which he brings about time congress came to suit is for "the combination of its senses. It ought to settle at a perforated, revolving cylinder, once the question of currency a trough, and a brush at edge and the security for its circula- of same," a combination used tion, amend the silver bill or in cockle separator for more pass a substitute, making pig than forty years. HIS much maligned branch iron, aluminum, ingot copper, This case came up this mornof work undertaken by the diamonds and any other of the ing in the United States District executive committee of the indistructable metals or jewels, Court of the eastern district of a basis for circulation; then Minnesota, Judge Nelson prehas proven a greater success, pass a law, making it a penal siding: trial by jury, not one of than its most ardent supporters offence punishable by fine and whom was a mechanic or ever anticipated. We refer our read- imprisonment for stock ex- had any experience with maers to the report of Secy. Barry changes or individuals to spe- chinery, or professed any knowculate in either of the commo- ledge concerning patents or patand financially a valuable dite except upon an inter- ended devices. Mr. Lee in his Auxilliary to its patrons in se- changeable basis fixed by law. direct testimony stated that the curing prompt delivery of their If speculators will force up the brush on the edge of the catch price of gold, let them be obliged board saved to the user of this to take either of the other equi- device in a cockle machine, on the basis fixed by Congress. wheat in every bushel passtion" accompanied by the sug- nels undisturbed for a short carried of with the cockle. have come to the front and that the manufacturing indust- brought in a verdict of \$1600 entered their emphatic protest. ries of the country are only sub-against the defendant. At a meeting held Feb. 4th they jects for legealized plunder. We On cross examination the unanimously resolved to stand fail to see what rights silver pro- plaintiff admitted that only one by the association, and pay their ducers have over the miners of machine has ever been built by annual dues. Over 300 drafts iron, copper or tin? Why should him, and this was burned in his and be put in operation successon members for annual dues not the miner of tin be allowed mill shortly after being put in fully. were sent out for collection and to take 75 dollars worth of tin operation. the only Minneapolis draft re- to the mint and secure one

cure fame and honor.

DECISION IN COOKLE SEPA-RATOR PATENT SUIT.

ND now comes William E. Lee of Swan Lake, Minnesota, with a suit for infringement of his patent covering a Pillsbury & Co. of Minneapolis,

The third claim of Lee's

valents in fulfilment of contract from three to six pounds of Its about time this monkey ing through the machine, by work was ended and trade and preventing it from being down into its legitimate chan- dropped into the through, and season at least by the constant Upon this evidence of saving agitation of political demago- [which no miller using a progues and silver producers, who perly adjusted cockle separator seem to have absorbed the idea has ever experienced the jury

Holly Flouring Mills Chas. Mc. from the government as well as Lee machine as represented in C. Reve, one of the commission- the miner of silver? Is not the the model presented in court, ers appointed with W. C. Edgar legitimate being forced out by was not an operative machine, by the Gov. of Minnesota to the exclusive and illegitimate. could not be made to work suctake charge of the donations, Its time to call a halt, and the cessfully, and contained no new made by Millers of the country leader that will come forth, combination or device that had not been known and used many years prior to the issuance of Lee's patent, which was dated October 13, 1874, numbered 155, 874, he claiming however, his invention dated back to the winter of '73-'74.

> Among other patents put in evidence as covering the claims of Lee were the following American patents: Hancock &

> The Cockle Separator Co. are the owners of the above patents, and under them and other patents have manufactured their machines.

The following patents were also presented in evidence: American patent of Frank C. Miller, No. 142,170, dated Aug. 26th, '73. French patent of Vachon, No. 1767, dated Dec. 24th, '45, covering the perforated cylinder, scraper and catch board with a leather or other flexible substance. French patent of Caranije & Tappez, No. 103,573, dated May 7th, '68. French patent of M. Tarbarry, No. 80,924, dated May 21st, '74.

These patents were all considered by experts who testified as a sufficient answer to establish the invalidity of Mr. Lee's claims.

In addition to the patents named above, the combination of Lee is fully described in a book on milling published by Kick in 1871.

Having heard all the evidence which was so largely against the claims of Lee, we are surprised that the Judge should have allowed the case to go to the jury, who were no more competent to pass upon the merits of the case than so many boys just out of school. The defendants were certainly entitled to a decision on their favor, on the ground, first, that the patent is void; second, that the combination did not constitute an invention; third, a cockle separator can not be built according to Lee's specifications

Notwithstanding the evid-Mr. W. D. Gray of the Edward ence furnished by the denfendplaintiff Mr. Lee informed us before the case was argued, "that he would receive a decision in his favor, and before the Saturday night of the following attorneys in this case have been week suits would be brought instructed to carry it to the against every miller who refused to settle promptly with him upon demand."

The first part of Mr. Lee's statement is a reality. He has the decision in his favor, and there is nothing to prevent him from bringing all the suits he may care to, and as rapidly as it may suit his convenience; consequently a bulldozing warfare upon the users of Cockle separators may be expected to prevail throughout the northwest in the near future. The Cockle Separator Co. of Milwankee, defended this suit, and an appeal is to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals at once. While we are satisfied that Mr. Lee's claims will be thrown out when presented to the court, it will take at least six months to reach a decision, promise or partial payment for In the mean time it is to be expected the claimant will busy ents. himself bringing suit or forcing settlements with those that can be frightened into a compromise.

We have taken the trouble to get the opinion of a first class patent lawyer, as to the amount Mr. Lee would be entitled to collect under this decision. His opinion is as follows: "The in equity for an accounting of profits can be filed; and the patentee is limited to his action at law for damages caused by the infringement. My idea is that the utmost rule of damages will only permit the patentee to recover sufficient to indemnify him for the lost he has at a slight outlay. sustained. As the patentee has never manufactured his device nor has he licensed others generally so as to have been deprived of any profits or royalties by the infringement which he complains of, he is only entitled to nominal damages. As the term is used in law nominal raise the scale, and dip into a damages means six cents, one dollar, or any merely nominal sum. This is my judgement of what the law really is, and I consider myself supported with hardness, which is designated a long list of authorities. The profits which the defendants enough to resist a pressure which in using would tend to machine has no bearing what- spring it when put to a test.

should be recovered by the plaintiff even if his patent is patent in patent is patent in patent is patent in patent infringed."

We have just learned that the appelate court of the United States.

What action the Cockle Separator Co, may take toward protecting users of their machines in case they are sued; or what action, if any, the executive committee of the National Association will take toward protecting its members in case suits are brought against them, we are not advised. We would suggest, however, that where parties are sued by Mr. Lee that they immediately notify parties from whom they purchased their machines; and also, in case they are members of the Millers' National Association, that they notify the Secretary, Mr. Frank Barry, of Milwaukee. Under no circumstances would we advise a cominfringement of the Lee pat-

St. Paul, Minn., Jany. 27th, 1892.

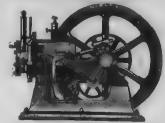
MECHANICAL.

If the tap of a hammer makes your boiler ring like bell metal, look out for crystallization.

A Newly designed pully upon which particular attention has been paid to danger from slipping belts, has been placed on patent having expired, no bill the market. On the face of the pully, at regular intervals, are rubber strips with rounded surface and fastened by projec-tions passing through the rim of the pulley. Not only do these strips do away with slipping belts, but lessen the wear on the latter and reduce the friction to the minimum. When worn out, they can be replaced

> How to give a cold chisel a good temper is a question that is somewhat perplexing. We will submit the following rule, which, if followed in detail, will be found to be the most practical in its results: Heat the chisel to a low heat, so as not to brine of salt and water, in quantities of one and ten quarts respectively. Leave heat enough in the tool to allow it being run down to a required by the pigeon blue color. The chisel should be made stout

as against the claims of the ever upon the amount which VANDUZEN GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE



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Milwaukee Notes

WASHBURN OPTION BILL.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will Present their Argument against its Passage - A Strong Memorial to Congress Adopted - E. P. Bacon Chosen to take the Memorial to Washington.

'HE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting Saturday, February 13th, and adopted a memorial remonstrating against the passage of the Washburn and other option bills.

President E. P. Bacon was selected to go to Washington and present the memorial to Congress. The memorial was read at the noon meeting of the Chamber, and unanimously adopted. The document reads

as follows:

To the Honorable, the Sen-ATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN Congress Assembled: — The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Milwaukee respectfully and earnestly remonstrates against the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Washburn, known as Senate bill 685; the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Hatch, of Missouri, known as H. R. No. 2699, and also the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Pfeffer, known as Senate bill No. 1268, the enactment of any one of which into law would result in the suppression of holding in this country in what is known as contracts for the future delivery of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton coffee, and all other farm products, as well as pork, lard and other products.

The proposed legislation applies to two distinctly different kinds of trading, designated in said bills respectively "options" and "futures." first-named is a transaction not regarded as commercial in its character, and is not recognized by the rules of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, nor is it permitted to be prac-ticed in its exchange rooms. We deprecate such "options" as unmercantile, pernicious in their influence, and deserving to be restrained by all the powers of business associations as well as by the authority of the law.

The second-named class of trading, designated as "futures" refers to all contracts or agreements to sell and deliver any grain, provisions, etc., when at the time of making any such contract, the party so contracting (or his principal), is not the owner of the articles so contracted to be sold and delivered. When such ownership cannot be shown to exist, licenses and

tracts of this kind as made by the country. Before the passment to make actual delivery and to receive and pay for the the proposed laws. aid in their commercial dealings. We believe that even the assumed owners of property, or the prospective producers, who are exempted from the proposed taxes on sales of "futures," would not be benefited by such exemption, by ticles, either held in the counare of the kind or grade pro-The exempting from the operation of the proposed laws of a tion of the proposed laws of a is necessary or desirable for certain class of persons is of the interests of the whole peoitself pernicious, because it is ple. class legislation, which is against public interest. Noman, be he producer or otherwise, should be exempted from the tracts for "futures" are primarily intended to facilitate the and 89,250 in 1889. legitimate movements of commerce, and by furnishing a means of protection to the producers and handlers of produce from the risks arising from constantly fluctuating prices to lessen the margin required between the producer and the consumer. It is unquestionably true that a vast amount of purely speculative trading is carried on in connection with the business done by actual dealers in produce, and that this speculative trading is sometimes productive of damage to general business, and is disastrous and demoralizing to inviduals. If it were possible to distinguish between the necessary and proper protection to their business interests, then the question of legislative interference might present a different problem. But no practical suggestion of such possible distinction has yet been made, and we cannot think that the (practical) prohibition of all this class of busor fair to the interest of those engaged in the production and handling of farm products. We recognize the evils connected gate those evils should be welcomed by all good citizens, but
such efforts should not hamper
or destroy the freedom of action
required by those where the first stations" in Victoria, Queensland
and New South Wales, recently informed me that his net profit in 1890
was £192,000.—From "Station Life in
Australia." by Sidney Dickinson, in
February Scribner.

the members of this Chamber, age of any such legislation, and of similar bodies, constitute there should be the most thora specific and binding agree- ough investigation into the business transactions likely to of the property so contracted, be affected by the operation of The meassame, and by means of such ures are of such wide scope and contracts, the farmer, the coun- vital importance that we deptry dealer, the shipper and the recate hasty legislation thereexporter are all furnished with on, and we respectfully suggest very important and necessary that it would be eminently proper for Congress to appoint a special committee, to be charged with the duty of inquiring into the conditions and workings of the trading in farm products, which committee should hold meetings in the principal commercial centers reason of the impossibility of and agricultural sections of the determining, at the time of country -- coming in contact so contracting, whether the ar- with the best business men and producers, and thus actry or in course of production, quire that full knowledge of all the points at issue which vided for in the contract made, alone can fit them to recommend what legislation, if any,

THE flour production in Milwaukee during January was 210,001 bbls, against 224,800 in provisions of any laws. Con-tracts for "futures" are primar-of 1891, 138,950 in 1899 and 1889

> A NEW railroad company was organized in Chicago to construct a line to be known as the Joliet, DeKalb & Northern. The route is from Joliet to De-Kalb, Ill., and thence to Milwaukee, forming an outer Chicago belt for Eastern traffic.

> PAUL Teybioki, aged 25 years while lifting a heavy casting at Allis' foundry, early this morning, fell down. The casting struck him, bruising him badly. He was taken to his home, at 734 Third avenue.

LITERARY NOTES.

"STATION LIFE IN AUSTRALIA. trading in products by those who are purely speculators and those who buy and sell as a where the industry of sheep-raising is carried on upon a scale which can hardly be imagined. One owne controls ranches greater in area than Belgium, and another has 200, 000 acres which carry a quarter of a million of sheep. Still another con-tains 1,177 square miles. These unusual conditions and possibilities have developed a sort of feudal life which has been embodied in a recent fiction by Rolf Boldrewood, the Australian novelist.

It is impossible to secure inform iness would be wise legislation, ation as to the total wealth that has or fair to the interest of those accrued to lucky Australian squaters through exceptional circumstances, yet there are many individuals whose present annual income is £10,000 to £100,000, and one pastowith the excessive speculation, ral king, who owns some thirty

people. And the older readers can well profit by the material the Widk AWAKE offers.

AMONG the important contributions is the last story ever written by Eliot McCormick, one of New York's resulting the profit of the Market of by Eliot McCormick, one of New York's promising newspaper men, untimely cut off by death scarcely six months since. His story "The Sign of the Prophet Jonah" is bright, natural and entertaining, and will interest every boy and girl who knows and admires Bret Harte's poem about the lost children of Greyport. The pictures in the number are illustrative and characteristic, and the feeling that the childen of this generation who have the possibilities of regularly reading so helpful and elevating a have the possibilities of regularly reading so helpful and elevating a magazine as Wide Awake are blessed indeed, is emphasized again by a perusal of the February issue. Wide Awake is published at 20 cents per number, \$2.40 per year. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston,

How the children of a quarter of

a century ago would have reveled in such a magazine as St. Nicholas! No doubt the enjoy it to-day, but their palates must be somewhat cloyed, for, like the princes and princesses of the fairy-tails, childprincesses of the fairy-tains, conserved and the constraint of the fairy and the fair of t Other interesting features are "A South American Hunt" by Herbert H. Smith, the first of a series of articles on historic dwarfs "Two Girls and a Boy", by the author of "Marjorie and Her Papa". The illustrations, as usual, are numerous and good.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains the beginning of a remarkably attractive series of papers deably attractive series of papers describing a canoe voyage in 1891 down the Danube, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea." The first article of the series is written by Poultney Bigelow, and superbly illustrated from drawings made, during the voyage, by Alfred Parsons and F.D. Millet. Julian Ralph contributes to this number another of his valuable and entertaining papers on the great Northwest, and papers on the great Northwest, and under the somewhat enigmatical title "A Skin for a Skin," describes the fur-trading industries of British North America and the operations of the once powerful Hudson Bay Company. The article is accompanied by several strikingly original illustrations drawn by Frederic Remington. Another paper of operating the proper of operating the several strikingly original illustrations drawn by Frederic inal illustrations drawn by Frederic Remington. Another paper of pe-culiar historic as well as local interest is an account of the "Old Shipping Merchants of New York," written by George V. Sheldon, and appropriately illustrated from drawings by C. D. Gibson and F. H. Schell and from paintings by Eaton and Nagle. A valuable article on and Nagle. A valuable article on "The Royal Danish Theatre," illu-strated by Hans Tegner and others, is contributed by William Archer.

THE most timely article in the February Century is the one written by Mr. C. C. Buel, assistant editor of the magazine, which records the results of a personal investigation by him, in behalf of the readers of by him, in behalf of the readers of The Century, into the history, methods, and designs of a just now notorious institution. The title of the paper is "The Degredation of a State; or, the Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery". Mr. Buel goes back to the time when the lottery interests of the country were centered in New York City, and shows the Louisiana Lottery was established for the benefit of New York gamblers and lottery dealers. The article describes the people who have been the chief beneficiaries of this extensive gambling inies of this extensive gambling in-stitution, and exposes the methods taxes are proposed, such as would practically prohibit the making of contracts for produce for future delivery. Con-

Technical.

PAPER ON WHEAT-CLEANING

THE subject presented to your attention in this paper is one of more than ordinary importance to any miller who desires to intelligently understand the science of wheat of dirt, as cleaning. And no miller can the berry. cleaning. afford to clean wheat who does not thoroughly understand this of wheat reduces the low grades through the perforations. he is able to compete with mills

thoroughly. Having spent the greater part of my life in the interest of milling and cleaning grain, persons will tell you that grain the thicker the grain. Get a straws, cockle, seeds, sand etc. Now it is absolutely necessary to get these impurities out, and the only way it can be done without too much waste, is by repeated opera-Please note that all tions. these impurities should be rescouring and polishing machines. My experience is, that in order to do this, the wheat should be run first on a separator, that will take out a part of the impurities. This machine should have large separating capacity and should have an even feed to obtain the best results. From this machine the grain might go into a bin for further treatment on finer made separators. By examining the grain, you will now find oats, short straws, some chess, some small wheat, and some cockle. In order to get this out, it will be necessary to carry the process further to a better class of separators. These should have at least three or four wheat screens, so as to get three or four repeated operations on the screens. As This machine should also have two separations and a seed screen. By now making an examination, you will still find a few impurities, repeat the operation on another separator of the same kind. Of course, I cannot give you the size of perforations of screens, as the grain differs in size but let me say here, it is as necessary to have the screens graded right, as it is to have your bolting machines properly graded, to obtain the best results. You

polishers. This I consider the thirty-two inches long. of dirt, as soon as freed from

science, for thorough cleaning the air into it and drives it inches per minute. making all grades better, and order to get a good ventilated cylinder machine, you must disthat do clean their wheat card all pin or teeth cylinders, for the reason that there is not enough fan action on them. Some manufacturers make a small long cylinder, which is air to blow through it at all times.

> About the travel of the cylinauthorities as Grimes, S. Howes gan claims 36,000 and S. Howes, authority, claims 40,000 to 43,000. Now how are you going to get this travel without a large cylinder. I noticed a machine lately that had a twelve (12) inch cylinder with teeth in that run 600 revolutions per minute without any ventilation whatever. Supposing this to be 36 inches in circumference, multiand you will get the travel which is 21,600 inches per minute. Can you expect to get the same results on this machine as on one that travels 40,000 inches per minute?

Now take a machine that has a 36 inch cylinder and you will find you get over 43,000 inches travel running at a low rate of speed of 400 revolutions per you find it no easy matter to minute. In order to get the take out short oats and straws, same travel on the 12 inch cylinder, the speed must be 1200 revolutions per minute.

We will now suppose the small cylinder machine to be 48 inches long. Multiply this by the circumference and the revolutions (600) and you will get 1,036,800 inches scouring surface. We will now suppose the large cylinder to be 32 inches long. Multiply this by the cir-

a cylinder machine. The wheat a machine nearly twelve feet should now be in good condition long to do the same work as the to go to the scourers and one 36 inches in diameter and You most important part of the will understand that a machine process. In order to thoroughly must be made more perfect to scour and polish wheat, it must travel 40,000 inches per minute be done on a smooth surface than one that travels 21,600. In machine, well ventilated so as the small machines you could to blow out the small particles have the corrugations in the case run length wise but you could not in large machines as What constitutes a ventilated it would be liable to break too cylinder? It is one that takes much wheat traveling 43,000

presume this is the reason Morgan and Howes have their perforations and corrugations running around the cylinder.

Now, having an idea of machine where you machines, we will go on with duplicate the parts. I do not speak theoretically, but wrong as the stream of grain off the grain at one operation, this operation should be remust be cleaned to get the best machine with a large cylinder peated on at least two more results, but they do not tell you and not over two feet six inches machines, which will scour and how to do it. Every miller is (2 ft. 6 in.) long. Have the polish off two-thirds of a pound well acquainted with the capacity in the circumference more, making one pound in all. different impurities they have and you can work on a thin It will not do to waste this to contend with, such as chess, stream. This will enable the amount by blowing it away as it will be a loss of four and onehalf pounds to every barrel of flour. This must be saved by der. I would cite you to such the dust collector and put into the bran. Each of these close and Morgan. Grimes contends scourers should have two good that the periphery of the cylin-aspirating separations and one der should travel from 36,000 to cylinder separation in order to will be too large to go through who is without doubt the best the perforations in the case, such as small oats, hulls and white caps.

In many first class mills the machine or close scourer. Iam experiences in this line.--[ED.] acquainted with several millers who handle smutty wheat and they sometimes have six operations on that kind of wheat ply this by the revolutions (600) after leaving the separators. I have been asked is there not a point in the process of wheat cleaning that it would not be wise to go beyond? Yes. Dont go beyond a point where the loss from cleaning will be larger than the increased value of your flour.

suggestions which may be of cleaning machinery

Don't buy a mill separator good cockle and seed screen the lye has eaten all the grease Why? Because you cannot take perfectly by

one long screen. Because part of the wheat will varnish heavily to do any damage, it will require one. Therefore it would require | without a ventilated cylinder. with but little trouble.

Why? Because you cannot clean wheat without taking the scourings to the fan as fast as loosened from the berry. Don't try to scour wheat unless you have plenty of air going into the cylinders. Why? Because the atmospheric pressure which is about fifteen pounds to the square inch, must be overcome in order to allow the dust to pass through the perforations. Don't buy a machine unless you can adjust the beaters. Why? Because some wheat requires different treatment than other wheat; a certain gauge will not work satisfactory on large and small grain. Don't buy a machine where you cannot the cleaning process. A good Because you may breaker wear machine will scour and polish out some part and in that case wrong as the stream of grain off the grain at one operation, if you could not get the part, going through them will be too about one-third of a pound to you would have to buy a new from experience in large, as going through them will be too about one-third of a pound to you would have to buy a new well as small mills. Many thick; the smaller the cylinder the bushel. To get good results machine. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine that has hands or hoops to hold the case together. Why? Because you will have to take the machine down to put on a new case. Don't buy a machine that has cast iron fan arms. Why? Because it may break and you will have to buy an entire new fan. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine that you have to dam up or choke the grain into. Why? Because grain into. wheat cannot be cleaned well on such a machine and it is moved before going to the 40,000 inches per minute. Mor- remove the scourings as some liable to increase your insurance risk or burn your mill. To insure safety, always have a free discharge machine.

The cleaning of wheat is always an interesting topic to cleaning is carried out still millers and our colums are open further to a fourth polishing for correspondents to give their

> A new cement is attracting considerable attention in England, owing to its adhering so strongly to iron, wood, and stone. It is made of 20 parts of gas tar, 75 parts of clay and silica earth, and 5 parts of natural sulphates.

To clean a dirty engine, dissolve a pound of concentrated I will close by making a few lye in about two gallons of water, and with a mop saturate benefit to you in buying wheat the engine with the liquid, being careful that it does not get into the oil holes of the without three wheat screens a journals and bearings. After and two good separations, and gum from surfaces, clean acraping out oats and short straws on brushing, and apply, after the iron is dry and free from grease, Don't buy a scouring and a thin coat of lead paint. And polishing machine with pins after this is thoroughly "set," or teeth for beaters. Why? paint the iron a deep black and not be acted upon. Don't buy a striping or decorating, accordcumference and revolutions 400 scouring and polishing machine ing to taste, can be done afterand we have 1,382,400 inches without flat beaters. Why? ward. Then the greater part scouring surface. Now you Because flat beaters act as a of the works can be easily and obtain the best results. You will see the stream of grain fan and force the dust through quickly cleaned with a dusting will now find nothing but a few in the small cylinder is three the perforations. Don't buy a brush or cloth, and escaped oil large cockle left, and if enough times as thick as in the large scouring and polishing machine can be mopped off thoroughly

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFT. - Inasmuch as the universal custom is to accept drafts by writing the name across the face, that amounts to a legal acceptance, whether accompanied by words of acceptance or not.-Fowler v. Gate City Bank, Supreme Court of Georgia, 13 S. E., Rep. 831.

RESERVATION OF ILLEGAL DIS-COUNT BY NATIONAL BANK. Where a national bank dis- CENSE. - A municipal ordinance, counts a draft before maturity "all persons canvassing or at an illegal rate of interest and soliciting within said city reserves the discount, the bor- orders for goods, books, paint-rower receiving the amount of ings, wares, or merchandise of the draft, less the discount re- any kind, or persons delivering ceived, all intereston such draft such articles under orders so accruing prior to maturity will obtained or solicited," to take be forfeited by the bank under out a license, excepting "perthe United States statute which sons selling by sample manuprohibits a national bank from facturers or licensed merchants reserving a greater rate on in- or dealers residing or doing terest on loans than is allowed business in said city," is valid by the law of the state where exercise of the police power, the bank is situated. In such and is not a interference with case the statute also operates interstate commerce.—City of to destroy the interest-bearing Titusville v. Brennan, Supreme capacity of the draft after, as Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At., well as before maturity, and an Rep. 893. amount paid on the draft after maturity thereof must be credited on the principal of the draft, without regard to when the interest thereon accrued. - Natiol State Bank v. Brainard, Supreme Count of New York, 15 N. Y. Supp. 123.

VALIDITY OF UNION LABEL AS incorporated labor association, refuse to pay a check which whose individual members are engaged at labor for others in this production of articles of merchandise, is not a trader, and therefore cannot assert its label as a trademark. Where such label upon its face shows that it is intended to stigmatize all workmen not members of the union, irrespective of their worth or character, it is one under which a court of equity will not aid in establishing any rights. The local lodge of such union has no right to bring an action on such label at all events; that right rests in the present association. McVey v. Brendel, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At. Rep. 912.

goods are not sold absolutely, but are consigned "on approval" the title remains in the seller fles his acceptance, or makes a cover from him as for money had and received, unless he can show the specific amount received for the particular goods sold, and he cannot recover the goods from the purchasers, unless he can show that they had notice of the conditional sale, or facts sufficient to put them upon inquiry. - Glascock v. Hazell, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 13 S. E., Rep. 789.



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ACCEPTANCE OF CHECK IN DE-POSIT.-A bank which receives from a depositor a check drawn on itself by another person, and gives the depositor credit there-for, thereby pays the check, and cannot afterwards deduct the amount of such check from the depositor's account without his TRADENARK.—A voluntary and consent. A bank may properly will overdraw the depositor's account, though on the bankbooks the depositor's balance seems to be larger than the amount of the check because a check of his, paid two days before, had not yet been charged to such depositor.—American Exchange Nat. Bank v. Gregg, Supreme Court of Illinois, 28 N. E. Rep, 839.

CONDITIONAL PART PAYMENT ACCOUNT. - A bill was rendered, to which objection was made. After the creditor's insistance that the amount is correct, the debtor sent him a check for less than the amount of the bill, expressed upon its face to be "in full satisfaction of account to date." The creditor SALES ON APPROVAL.—Where accepted the check, and credited it upon the amount rendering a statement for the balance. Thereupon the debtor wrote until the consignee either signi- him that he must either accept the money on the condition payment thereon. Were such named, or return it to him. goods are sold by the con-then the creditor immediately signee, the seller cannot re-brought suit for the balance unpaid. Inasmuch as he had agreed to no such condition when the check was sent, he had a right to accept it and apply it on the account, and this is not affected by the condition expressed on the check "in full satisfaction of account to date," as that is a question of fact as to whether or not it was.

amount to which the creditor had agreed. Fuller v. Kemp, Common Pleas of New York, 16 N. Y. Supp. 158.

OVERCHARGE FOR CARRYING FREIGHT .- A railroad company is required to charge, on interstate traffic, and on traffic within states which have statutes to that effect, a just and reasonable rate for the carriage of freight, and the fact that the charge is contained in its printed schedules, and is charged to all for the same service, is not evidence of its justness or reasonableness. On the question as whether or not SENDFOR BOSTON, MASS. a charge is reasonable, the opinion of a person who has no knowledge or experience in the adjustment of freight charges, is not admissible in evidence. The fact that the rate for one commodity is twice that for another which if similar in its nature, and is shipped in the same IS ECONOMICAL, HARMLESS kind of cars may be considered AND EASY TO HANDLE. by a jury in determining whether or not the higher rate is unjust or unreasonable. Little Rock & Ft. Scott Ry. Co., v. Bruce, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 17 S. W. Rep. 363.

INSURANCE.

WAIVES BREACH OF CONTRACT. not deprive them of the right to Where the adjuster of an insurance company adjusts and compromises a loss, agreeing to pay in a few days the loss as adjusted, the company waives the conditions of the policy, and can not set up a defense to an action by the assured for the sum agreed to be paid by the adjustment. Wagner v. Dwelling House Ins. Co., Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At. Rep. 885.

occasioned a dispute between the insured and the company, an agreement was entered into that the matter should be submitted for arbitration to two be appointed by them if necespersons parties. The two It could only be in "full satis-faction" either by being for the ment. This was a correct as- lina, 18 S. E. Rep. 798.

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sumption, and the fact that they agreed upon an umpire ADJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE before any dispute arose did proceed without him.-Enright v. Montauk Fire Ins. Co., Supreme Court of New York, 15 N. Y. Supp. 892

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE NOT COMPLETED .-- A policy of fire insurance provided that in the event of other insurance without the consent of the defendant the policy should be void. In an action thereon the defendant's agent testified that he had ep. cos. written a second policy for Arbitration of Insurance plaintiff in another company, Loss,-After a loss by fire which on the same property; had tendered the policy and demanded the premium, which they promised to pay, but that they had failed to do so, and the policy was not delivered. It did not persons, naming them, "to-appear that they had requested gether with a third person, to him to write such second policy. Defendant offered to show that it and providing that the was customary to write policies appraisment by any two of them and hold them until the premishould be binding on both ums were paid; that the second policy was regularly issued, and agreed upon a third, and pro- that after the fire plaintiffs had ceeded to make an appraisment demanded the policy. This was without him, acting upon the not sufficient to show a contract assumption that unless they for such second policy of insurshould disagree he was not a ance.-Falb v. Phœnix Ins. Co.,



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COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FORMING the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition is a group of edifices of which the Transportation Building is one. It is situated the ground, is reached by eight at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines buildings. Facing eastward, it island and an extensive branch of the lagoon.

The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and sim- tor facilities, prove quite acple in architectural treatment, cessible to visitors. although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed an enormous annex, covering on axial lines, and the solici- about nine acres. This is one tude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building forms the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen Exposition. in all its glory.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single-arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinate colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from elevators in Minnesota and the time to time pierced in the Dakotas are estimated at 11,671,-walls, and with them are 000 bushels, a decrease of 163,grouped terraces, seats, drink- 000 bushels. ing fountains and statues

The interior of the building the interior of the building is treated much after the manifester at the first is very stow. It is treated much after the manifester in this country and store in this country and the foreign wheats are less developed in the continent is buying freely of California, Argentine and Indian at 6d advance. The distributions; the middle one rises 23,167,188 bushels in the correstant of wheat in Foreign wheats are less developed in the pressed. The continent is buying freely of California, Argentine and Indian at 6d advance. California sold at 3986d and inches.

much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at varicommands a view of the floral ous stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant eleva-

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the

The transportation exhibits naturally include everything, of whatever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a baloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in Class G of the Official Classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects.

MARKETS, OROPS AND STOOKS.

STOCKS of wheat in country

THE amount of wheat in

ponding time last year, 50,072, 805 bushels in 1890, 33,457,333 bushels in 1889, 39,429,237 bushels in 1888, and 59,655,726 bushels in 1887.

A SAN Francisco dispatch says wheat is very strong and advanced 10c during the past five days and 2c more vesterday under a brisk demand from France, while offerings are light, the surplus being about gone. Paris cables confirm the reports of damage sent out Saturday.

THE Secretary of the New York Produce exchange gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb 13,	Feb. 6,	Jan. 30,	Feb.14,
	1892.	1892.	1802.	1891.
Wheat,bu Corn,bu Oats, bu Rye, bu Barl'y,bu	41,795,991 9,851,549 3,773,128 1,936,033 1,567,407	3,721,105 2,039,398	7,386,516 3,572,319 2,061,126	23,167,953 2,400,807 2,922,461 366,883 2,933,643

CLEARANCES from New Orleans to-day, February 15th, include 117,000 bushels wheat and 95,000 bushels corn. Private cables reported European markets firm and the demand generally fair. At New York exporters bought 64,000 bushel wheat yesterday morning and 152,000 late Saturday.

THE tone of European advices was favorable and English markets were higher. London cargoes being quoted at 3@6d per quarter above Saturday's figures. At the close, Liverpool and continental markets, too, were higher, and export orders, were being received of the 15th.

supply of wheat last week, against a decrease of 191,221 bushels the corresponding week of 1891, a decrease of 680,254 bushels in 1890, a decrease of 731,954 bushels in 1889, a decrease of 725,983 bushels in 1888, and a decrease of 1,595,522 bushels in 1887, 1,297,008 bushels of corn and 32,000 bushels of oats.

THE Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of British have recovered 6s. wheats Trade at the rise is very slow. ing freely of California, Argen- The difference in the

American red winter 37s6d. Flour quiet; supplies are abun-Corn is weak; dant. American sold at 29s5d; barley and oats firm. At to-days mar-ket the tone was generally better. English and foreign wheats rose 3d and corn, oats and grinding barley 3d. Flour was weak at 26s6d. Beans and peas are quiet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Bank of Germany holds \$200,000,000 of bullion in gold and silver.

Brazil has 200,000 square miles more of territory than the United States.

A WATCH beats 157,680,000 times in a year. In the same length of time the wheels travel 3,55834 miles.

THE Bank of England, which the greatest depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$125,000,000.

Investigations are being made by a German capitalist for the establishment of a \$100. 000 factory in Galveston, Texas, to manufacture Nottingham lace.

One modern shoe-pegging machine will peg two pairs of women's shoes perminute, cutting its own pegs from strips of white birch at the same time. - The Engineer, N. Y. City.

THE largest siphon, probably, is on the levee between Mc-Kinney lake and the Mississippi THERE was a decrease of river. The main pipe is two 1,359,000 bushels in the visible feet in diameter and 216 feet in length, and it has a discharging capacity of 26,000,000 gallons a day.

> No animal has more than five toes, digets or claws to each foot or limb. The horse is onetoed, the ox is two-toed, the rhinoceros is three-toed, the hippopotamus is four-toed, the elephant and hundreds of other animals are five-toed.

THE difference in length of grain trade says: English the cables in the East River Bridge, Brooklyn, when the thermometer registers zero and Foreign wheats are less de-pressed. The continent is buy-above, is 2 feet and 4 inches. which hauls the cars is 7 feet 6

CAWKER'S FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR DIRECTORY.

BEFORE another issue of the UNITED STATES MILLER PART of CAWKER'S FLOUR MILL DI-RECTORY will be in press. It is not only desirable but necessary for parties interested that they should be represented in this issue of the directory, the most complete and perfect edition that has ever been presented to the milling industry of this country.

We call attention to the following important features: All parties desiring to have their names appear in this directory in full face type can do so by subscribing for the UNITED STATES MILLER for one year, sample of which will be promptly sent on application. Every miller, millwright, mill machinery manufacturer, flour and grain dealer, exporter, foreign and domestic buyer, in short, every one connected with the manufacture and sale of flour, linseed or cotton seed oil, corn meal or oat meal, and all dealers in grain, flax, or cotton seed, and mill building, is directly interested in having his firm name or business represented in the directory, as we propose to make this the standard publication pertaining to the milling industry of America. Therefore all parties who have not been notified to present their names or the names of their firms by mail or otherwise, will please do so in response to this notice.

Every mill furnisher, builder of special machinery used in the building of first class mills should advertise his wares in this issue. Estimates and prices upon application.

More benefit will be derived from having proper representation in the directory than most millers imagine, for the reason that every inventor or builder of new and improved machinery pertaining to the milling industry, will secure a copy of the directory for the purpose of placing their inventions and manufactures before the milling public; consequently every firm represented in the milling directory will be advised of all the new and improved machinery placed on the market for the purpose of improvement in the art and science of milling.

Millers, manufacturers, and flour buyers, dealers in grain, millrights, and others should arrange at once for advertising space. For further particulars address.

> S. H. SEAMANS, Publisher, 36 Loan & Trust Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILL AND ELEVATOR ITEMS.

HANOVER, N. C., will have a cornmeal mill.

VERNON, Texas, will have a new flour mill.

A FLOUR mill will be erected at Dickson, Tenn.

MANGUM, TEXAS, is going to build a flour mill.

ROWAN, N. C., will build a flour and corn mill.

A GRIST mill will be constructed at Sample, Ky.

A GRIST mill will be constructed at Bradford, Fla. MECHANICSTOWN, Md., is going to

build a flour mill. A ROLLER mill will be constructed at Jefferson, Tenn.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., is going to have a flour mill.

THE Gulf City (Ala.) Oil Mills will be rebuilt within sixty days.

SILVER City, N. C., will build a flour mill. Adress W. S. Fox.

A mill will be reconstructed at Hale's, Va. Adress D. S. Hale.

A cotton seed oil mill will be con-structed at Farmerville, Texas. QUEEN City, Texas, will build a grist mill. Address J. J. Casey.

GARLAND, Ala., will have a grist mill. Address W. J. Nicholson.

A MILL is to be built at Sequa-chee, Tenn. Address Roger Bros.

COVINGTON, Va., is going to have a corn mill. Address E. M. Nettlen.

JONESBORO, Ark., desires to build a flour mill. Address A. L. Krew-

BLINFIELD, W. Va., will have a roller mill. Address Garoh & Mc Cue.

A corn mill will be built at Oakalla, Texas. Address F. N. Mc Bryde.

A FLOUR mill will be established Magnolia, Ark. Address 1 Brewer.

A GRIST and cotton mill will be built at Dalton, Ark. Address T. J. McIlroy.

A CORN mill will be established Wayland, Texas. Address A. J. Harden.

A ROLLER mill will be constructed at Carrsville, Ky. Address Dr. Clements.

A mill will be constructed at Beecham, Ala. Address Emmanuel

It is reported that a flour mill will be erected at Timberville, Va. Address C. Driver.

A FLOUR mill will be erected at lenderson, Ky. Address Stapp Henderson, Ky. Bros., Corydon, Ky.

WHITE Mills, Ky., will build a roller mill. J. D. Richardson & Son can give information.

THE Buena Vista Flouring Mill at Milton, W. Va., is being overhauled.

THE Mill of J. P. Frieson & Sons, Greston, Man., has been increased to 125 bbls. capacity.

P. Reilly's new roller process flour mill, at Chester, Pa., is about completed useing Butler rolls.

THE M. E. Burke Milling Company of Mt. Victory, Ohio, was incorporated Feb. 5th, with capital of 30,000.

THE Hickman Mills near Ridley Park, Pa., destroyed by fire last summer have been rebuilt upon the roller plan.

THE Ruplinger Stave and Heading Company of Loyal, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

THE Clemens Flour Mill at Benson, W. Va., has been overhauled to the Roller system. Capacity, 25 barrels per day.

THE Grampian Hills Flour Mill at Pennville, Pa., has Hills, Pa.

A WYOMING Co. man has made a proposition to erect a \$10,000 Co., N. Y., with a capacity of 50 bbls. if the village will raise cause of many more serious \$1,500 and give to him after the mill is in running order.

F. GODDARD & SONS, flourmillers of St. Louis, Mo., have filed an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Charles Parsons, president of the State Bank, assig-Liabilities are estimated at \$120,000, with assets \$97,-095.48. Manipulation of the wheat market of late, preventing profit-making, is given as the cause.

THE Rice Mill trust has been formed at New Orleans, La. The deal between the Syndicate and mill-owners was consummated this morning, Feb. 3, and the trust will be in operation in forty-eight hours. In fact the syndicate, it is stated, has already assumed control. Every one of the thirteen rice mills have joined the trust. At present only a few of the modern mills will be operated.

J. A. McAnulty Company. J. A. McAnulty of Minneapolis, Minn., has joined forces with W. W. Jones, of Philadelphia, and David L. Hamaker, of Manheim, Pa., under the firm name as above, to manufacture special milling machinery, among which are McAnulty's Air Purifier, Automatic Force Feeders, Seed Scalpers and Graders, and flour Mill Supplies. The factory will be located at Manheim.

WORTH KNOWING.

If a poison has been accidenta pint of warm water in which of salt and one or two of basis of the process is the in-mustard. A half-glass of sweet troduction of the coal into a oil will rend many poisons harmless.

sixty-four pounds to the bushel, in four separate sowings in England, was the first to sprout, was taller, made better growth, and averaged ten bushels per acre more than the smaller seed that weighed only forty pounds.

RUBBER FOOT FEVER.-If man has a corn, says the India Rubber World, it can be removed, but if he is suffering opodist can help him, and the of the cause. Rubbers should only be worn to keep wet out, and they should be removed the the process, and the city of moment the wearer gets in Marysville, Ky., has granted a doors. Failure to note this franchise to supply the town gives a man wet feet in a far with this gas.

worse sense than if he had waded through mud ankle deep. started up under the manage- It was the trouble resulting ment of C. A. Ward, Grampian from forcing the perspiration to soak the stockings and keep the feet perpetually damp that drove rubber-soled boots out of flour mill at Bergin, Genesee the market. Even loose rubbers are a source of danger and the colds than they avert.

> A New artificial stone, recently devised in Germany, is prepared as follows: ten parts of silicic acid, powdered and freed from impurities, are mixed with 90 parts of water and 100 of quicklime, all by weight. One hundred parts of the product are mixed with 100 parts of sand and five parts of magnesia or fluorspar, and the mass moulded as desired. articles are allowed to dry for 12 to 24 hours, and subjected to steam pressure under 10 atmospheres pressure for 48 to 72 hours, after which they are treated with boiling saturated calcium chloride solution at a pressure of 10 atmospheres for 6 to 12 hours. They may then be dried by air or the circulation of steam. Marble, magnesia, magnesium, limestone, etc., may be substituted for the sand. The stones thus formed are said to resemble marble, sandstone, granite, etc., closely, to be fireproof, and to resist the action of the weather as well as natural stones.

WAY TO MAKE CHEAP FUEL GAS.—A special telegram from Springfield, Ohio, says: "The details of a new process for making fuel gas from coal at a cost of not exceeding 5 cents a thousand, have been made public in this city. The introduction of the process, which is the invention of a Bostonian, is destined to make a revolution in the fuel supply of the country. An experimental plant has ally swallowed, instantly drink been erected in Marysville, Ky., and as alleged several successhas been stirred a teaspoonful ful tests have been made. The perfectly sealed cupola. The bed of coal is then kept at in-LARGE wheat seed, weighing tile product thrown off as monoxide gas. The heat in the cupola is maintained at 2,500 Fahrenheit, and steam is put through a pipe just above the body of glowing coals in the cupola though not coming in contact with the coals or coke.

The capacity of the machine is 1,000 cubic feet per minute, or 1,440,000 cubic feet in twentyfour hour. The gas can easily from rubber foot fever, no chir- be converted into illuminating gas. A number of scientists only thing to prescribe is liberal have investigated the process bathing of the feet and removal and the gas has actually been made for 5 cents per thousand. Several cities are investigating



THE KEYSTONE 4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills. Our Flour Surpasses All Competition, and

the Mill Exceeds Guaranteed Capacity. BATAVIA, IA., Oct. 16, 1890.

THE'J. B. ALLEREE Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Gentlemen: I have been running my mill one week, and am well plensed with its work. Our flour surpasses all competition, and we have upwards of a dozen different brands to compete with. I am more than well pleased with the machinery and mill wright work and the results attained. Tas mill exceeds the capacity guaranteed, and we make less than 2 per cent of low grade. Wishing you the success that you deserve, I am, Very truly yours.

We are Highly Pleased With Your Machines and System of Corn Milling.

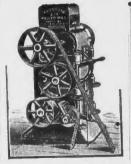
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27, 1890.

INDIANAIOLIS, IND., Jun. 31, 1829.
THE J. B. ALLFREE COMPANY, City.
Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 24th inst. would say we are highly pleased with your machines and system of com mining placed in our mill. The Allfree Corn Meal Purifier is the Prince of meal machines; it makes perfect separations, purifies and cleans the grits without waste, runs without noise and don't require any bracing.

Yours respectfully.

Yours respectfully.

CHAS. E. BUSHY & CO.



THE KEYSTONE 6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

JOHN H. CHEEVER, J. D. CHEEVER, F. CAZENOVE JONES, Managers.

WM. D. BAIRD, Secretary.

Address, THE J. B. ALLFREE MFG. CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NEW YORK BELTING & PA

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers in the U. S. of

Vulcanized Rubber Fabries

FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Rubber Mats, Rubber Matting and Stair Treads.

RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE

SALESROOMS:

ATLANTA, 16 Decatur Street.
RALTIMORE, 12 North Churles Street,
BOSTON, 52 Summer Street.
BUFFALO, 124-128 Washington Street,
CHARLESTON, 160 Meeting Street.

KANSAS CITY, 1313 West 12th Street, MINNEAPOLIS, 28 South 2d Street, NEW ORLEANS, 8-12 N. Peters Street, PHILADELPHIA, 36 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, 56 Locust Street. European Branch, 98 and 100 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE · DUNLAP · BOLT

IT IS NOT A CENTRIFUGAL RE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 11, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs: Please ship as'soon as possible, 4 Dunlap Bolts the same as the last one. This is about the "Boss" Bolt after all and we will want more of them after awhile. Yours truly,

King's Co. Milling Co.,

John Harvey, Head Miller.

BUNKER HILL, ILL., May 28, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Your Mr. Deobold has remodeled our mill, using two of your No. 3 Dunlap Bolts to reduce our Patent and Bakers. Have been running a week and find we can make 50 per cent. Patent, 42 per cent. Extra Fancy and 8 per cent. Low Grade. Our mill was rebuilt two years ago and it has never given satisfactory results WISE, MERCER & CO. until now. Yours very truly,

CO., BRADFOR CINCINNATI.



MILL SHELLER

The Most Compact, Durable, Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.

Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect the

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public

Please mention this paper. Write for full particulars to . . .

J. B. A. KERN & SON Merchant Millers

Capacity 2,000 Barrels per Day.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

. . . Manufacturers of Choice Minesota and Dakota Hard Wheat Flour.

RYE FLOUR

We Invite Correspondence from Cash Buyers. ,

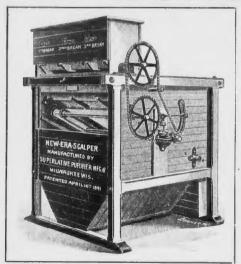


By most approved roller process, guaranteed the best and purest rye flour manufactured.

Manufacturers of "Western" UNION IRON WORKS, Shelters, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery.

DECATUR, ILL.

THE LATEST IMPROVED



THE improvements in mill ing made by the Siev Scalper over the Reel Scalper is generally acknowledged It occupies small space, requires little power, and does not scour and pulverize stock.

The above machine is the result of three years' practical experience with Sieve Scalpers, improvements be ing made as their advantages became apparent, until we now have the most perfect scalping device ever offered

Prices are Way Down. Results Guaranteed. ->-

For Catalogue, Prices, Etc., Address,

SUPERLATIVE * PURIFIER * MFG. * CO. VORTEX · DUST

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The : Vortex : Dust : Collector

Known and Recognized as the Best Gollector

. for all uses on the market.



Built in first-class style. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Trial Allowed.

PRICES LOW.

Fully protected by patents.

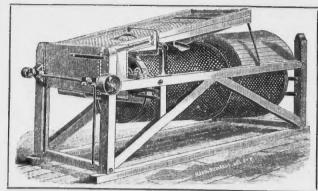
It infringes on no other machine, and we guarantee indemnity against patent suits.

THE merits of this Collector are shown by our constantly increasing trade among both millers and mill furnishers. No inferior machine could show such re-

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sults after three years of trial.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS,



If you want anything in the line of a Cockle Separator, we can furnish it. We manufacture machines with reel or with shaking grader, and also without any grader.

FURNISHED WITH EITHER STEEL OR ZING CYLINDERS.

There are far more Cockle Separators of our make in operation and giving satisfaction than all other makes combined, Draw your own conclusions.

Prices are way down, and NOW is the time to buy.

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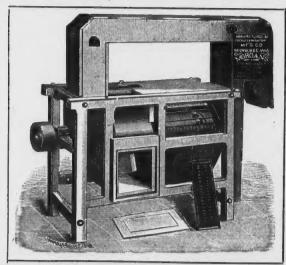
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The : Kuith : Cockie : Separator THE - MORGAN - SCOURER.



THE MOST THOROUGH AND RELIABLE SCOURER MANUFACTURED. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION and allow trial.

Not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST. Prices are way down so that we are offering a FIRST-CLASS SCOUREE at lower prices than are asked for inferior machines.

CONSULT: YOUR: OWN: INTERESTS AND : GET : OUR : PRICES : BEFORE BUYING.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.